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Retezian, Pallada, Askold and Novik will be unable to fight any more during this war. In addition the Russian fleet has lost in the past ten days the Korets and Varyag at Chemulpo and the torpedo-transport Yenisei by accident at Port Arthur. As for the Vladivostock cruisers, all that can be said is that we know not what has happened to them. There is a Russian cruiser, the Mandjou, which left Shanghai last week and has not been heard of since. It may be taken that she has not been captured, but her chance of reaching a Russian port must be small. Neutrality rules will confront her elsewhere, so that the outlook for her is not bright. Our London correspondent announces the capture of six Russian colliers by the Japanese, and the steamers Nonni, Moukden, and some others, whose names are uncertain, have been captured, and the Shingari sunk. On the Japanese side no injury to warships is actually known to have occurred, but one steamer has been sunk on the Northern coast of the main island. The balance is tremendously in favour of Japan, and leaves her to start the second stage of the war, by land, with a control of the Gulf of Pechili. She has already taken advantage of this fact to land 20,000 troops in Chemulpo and to occupy Seoul. Whether she has also occupied Fusin is unknown, but this is probable. She could do so without the fact becoming public property, owing to the efficient censorship exercised. Russia's land movements continue unknown. Possibly we shall not hear of them until the Russian and Japanese troops are actually in contact. We are warned to look for a check to Japan when this happens. As a matter of fact, no one can venture to prophesy at all what will happen then. All we do know is that Japan, by her control of the Gulf of Pechili, has the power of taking the Russians in the flank if they advance southward into Corea, and that she will do so there can be no doubt. We cannot expect, however, to hear of great operations on these lines just yet. What is to be anticipated is desultory news about naval movements, including those of the Nissin and Kasuga, rumoured safe in a Japanese port, and of Admiral VIRENIUS's squadron from the Mediterranean.

The detachment of Sherwood Foresters which left Hongkong on the 8th inst. arrived at Shanghai on the 12th by the P. & O.s. *Borneo*. They were at once transferred in lighters to the C.E. and M.S. *Kwangping*, in which they have proceeded to Chinwangtao.

The Manila *Cablenews* prints the following as a rumour:—All the constabulary and scouts north of Dagupan throughout the entire breadth of the island at that point have revolted and are in active mutiny and rebellion against their officers. Murder and assassination are rampant through the north.

At a meeting held in Bombay on the 26th ult., of the Committee having in hand the scheme for sending an Indian cricket team to England next year, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presiding, it was decided by a majority to abandon the scheme owing to lack of funds. The decision has been arrived at to the general regret of the Committee, but it was felt that to proceed further under the circumstances was impossible. Except in Parsee circles the decision has been received with general regret. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar had telegraphed another guarantee of R5,000 just before the meeting was held.

The *Manila Cablenews* newspaper, with daring originality, on the 12th inst. brought out a heading stretching right across the sheet reading as follows:—"Almost incredible stories declaring England and America will preserve China's integrity by bayonets circulated about town (? Manila) last night." The article itself describes how "England and the United States are at this moment rusting all the available troops of both nations to points of embarkation." Then after giving a long list of regiments (which includes "the veteran Sikhs") the writer says:—"The above is the substance of the talk of the clubs last evening . . . The *Cablenews* obtained this information too late for corroboration at Washington.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The course for the ninth club race on Saturday and Sunday next will be No. 28. It is notified that the Royal Engineers Cup will be sailed for on Sunday, the 13th March. The Royal Artillery Cup will be sailed for on Saturday, the 26th March.

FOOTBALL.

This (Thursday) afternoon on the Happy Valley the Hongkong Football Club will play H.M.S. Ocean under Rugby rules. Kick-off at 4.45. The Club will play in stripes. The following will play for the Club.—Full back, W. A. Crake; three-quarters, W. R. Robertson, T. E. Pearce, R. A. Whitmore, and K. A. Scandlers; halves, A. G. M. Fletcher, A. B. de Veulle; forwards, H. C. Sandford (capt.), E. H. Halifax; P. W. Goldring, E. D. C. Wolfe, Lieut. Strover, H. E. Rowley, Lieut. Richards, and Lieut. Duncan.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, February 17th, 17 a.m.
RUSSIAN SQUADRON DETAINED.

The Russian squadron under Admiral Virenius, now on its way out East, has been ordered to remain at Jibutu.

RUSSIA PURCHASING MORE TRANSPORTS.

Negotiations have been concluded by Russia for the purchase of some large transports at Antwerp.

LONDON, February 17th, 11 a.m.

THE "ASKOLD" SUNK.

SHANGHAI, 15th February.

It is ascertained that the Russian cruiser *Askold*, reported to have been damaged at Port Arthur, really foundered.

CHINA'S ALARM

SHANGHAI, 15th February.

Japan's refusal to recognise the neutrality of Corea has alarmed the Government at Peking.

RUSSIAN COLLIES CAPTURED.

LONDON, 16th February.

Six Russian colliers have been captured by the Japanese.

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLAND AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

LONDON, 16th February.

After debate in the House of Commons an amendment to the fiscal proposals of the Government was rejected by a majority of 51, the voting being 276 for the amendment and 327 against.

REFORMING THE WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, 16th February.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has been appointed Inspector-General of the Forces, with Earl Roberts as adviser.

DEATH OF SENATOR HANNA.

LONDON, 16th February.

Marcus A. Hanna, the well-known United States Senator, is dead.

[Senator Hanna's name is well known throughout the world by reason of the prominent part he has played in recent years in American politics. It was Senator Hanna who secured the nomination and election of Mr. McKinley as President of the United States, and he has served the Republican party in many important and responsible offices, notably as Chairman of the National Republican Convention. Mr. Hanna was originally a partner in a wholesale grocery house, but later became head of the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co., coal and iron merchants. He was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1837, and had therefore reached the age of 67.—ED. D.P.]

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE WAR.—UNREST IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, 14th February.

The revolutionary propaganda in the South of Russia is increasing and many provincial Governors have been summoned to St. Petersburg to confer with the Government.

Germany and China have proclaimed neutrality.

LONDON, 16th February.

Government circles in St. Petersburg are uneasy, especially as seditious proclamations are again circulating among the students.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, 16th February.

A Russian despatch says the situation at Port Arthur was unchanged on the 14th inst.

Information has been received at Washington that nearly 20,000 Japanese have landed at Chemulpo.

THE JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

LONDON, 16th February.

Admiral Alexieff has ordered all Japanese in Manchuria to be arrested and conveyed to Port Arthur. Japan has appealed to America to intervene on their behalf.

THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

LONDON, 16th February.

Mr. Akers-Douglas said in the House of Commons that Great Britain had not been approached regarding the passage of the Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles, and he had no reason to suppose that Russia contemplated such a violation of treaties.

THE WAR.

LOCAL INFORMATION.

The Japanese Consul informed us yesterday morning that he had received the following official telegram dated Tokyo, 16th February, 8.50 p.m.:—

"According to certain foreign officers who were in Port Arthur from the 8th to the 11th instant, the Russian battleship *Retezian* is aground outside the harbour, the *Tsarevich* has been taken into the port, and the *Pallada* is lying aground at the entrance. All three are *hors de combat* by the bombardment of the Japanese fleet. Next morning the *Novik* was damaged seriously, while the *Askold*, *Diana*, and *Poltava* were only slightly damaged."

"Next morning" evidently means the morning of the 9th instant, the first attack having been made on the night of the 8th.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The N.C. *Daily News* in its latest issues to hand has a number of interesting items of information which we summarise below.

It appears that the commanders and officers of the Russian squadron were attending the opera at Port Arthur on the 8th instant when the Japanese torpedo-boats made their attack.

A Tokyo wire of the 10th instant said:—It is officially announced that the Volunteer steamer *Ekaterinodar*, and the steamers *Moukden*, *Russia*, *Argun*, and *Alexander* have been so far captured. The steamer *Kotik* was stopped at Yokohama this forenoon.

The Russo-Chinese Bank has ceased business in Japan.

Eighteen Japanese, including three Greek Church missionaries, and a local newspaper Editor, have been expelled from the Hakodate fortified zone.

Baron Kaneko and Baron Suyematsu were to sail on the 10th inst. to the United States and England respectively on a diplomatic mission.

The U. E. R. S. *Mongolia* (previously reported captured) reached Dalny on schedule time. The Russian passengers went on by railway to Harbin; the other foreign passengers proceeded to Tsingtao and will return to Shanghai at the earliest opportunity.

The s.s. *Fusing* (Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.) left Chinwangtung with coal for Port Arthur, under the English flag. She was attacked in the open off Port Arthur (by the Russians) and slightly damaged. She took refuge at Weihaiwei, and subsequently left for Shanghai.

The C.N.S. *Kiukiang*, when she arrived at Chefoo from Dalny, reported that that place was bombarded by the Japanese fleet. The electric light works were destroyed. Japanese marines were landed.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF CHIMULPO ACTION.

The Japanese official account of the Chimulpo action is thus given in the N.C. *Daily News*:—Our squadron escorting transports was entering the port of Chemulpo towards the evening of the 8th, when they met near Hachib Island the Russian gunboat *Korets* coming out of the port. The latter at once assumed an offensive attitude towards the Japanese transports and then fired on the torpedo-boats, which replied thereto with two torpedoes but without effect, whereupon the *Korets* returned to her anchorage in the port.

Admiral Uru, commanding the convoying squadron, made a formal demand on the 9th, on the senior Russian naval officer (the captain of the *Varyag*) to retire from the port before noon that day, adding that in the event of refusal he would be compelled to attack them in the harbour. The Japanese squadron then left the port, and the two Russian men-of-war also left the harbour a little after 11.30 a.m., whereupon a fight ensued well outside of the harbour.

After about an hour's engagement, the Russian vessels took refuge in the Polynesian Islands. After about an hour's engagement, the Russian vessels took refuge in the Polynesian Islands, and at 4 p.m. the *Korets* sank, having apparently blown herself up.

The *Varyag* was entirely disabled and sank the same evening. The officers and men of the Russian vessels took refuge on board the French cruiser *Pascal*. There was no loss of life and no damage whatever on the Japanese vessels.

The Japanese troops landed at Chemulpo on the 8th. Perfect tranquillity reigned over the port.

JAPAN BEFORE THE WAR.

The N.C. *Daily News* correspondent at Tokyo writes, under date of the 31st January:—

The present Cabinet has survived till now owing to the crisis. The Emperor has now given them a special mandate to form a coalition and the Government have taken all necessary measures for the defeat of a large sum.

The merits of the present Ministry will be decided and widely recognised if it gets the better of the Russians in the field, but any attempt to settle the problem by pacific means would probably end in the defeat of the Ministry at once.

The popularity of the Minister of Finance, Baron Sone, is no new development, but it would be unwise to dispose him at this juncture. Counts Matsukata and Inouye have been exonerated by the Emperor to give Baron Sone disinterested assistance and they have willingly fallen in with the Imperial wishes.

It is now confidently stated that the forthcoming issue of the Exchange bonds, 100,000,000 yen value, will be made at 85 yen and 5 per cent. interest for five years. The proceeds of the enhancement of the different taxes will be 50,000,000 yen.

In this connection, there is now a growing belief that owing to the objections raised by influential sections, the Government might refrain from effecting the increase of the taxes, to the whole proposed amount, without reference to the Legislature.

JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN MILITARY MEDICAL SYSTEMS.

With regard to the medical systems prevailing in the Armies of Russia and Japan, the *British Medical Journal* publishes some details which during the present crisis should prove of considerable interest. The Japanese medical arrangement is, so the paper says, so extremely up-to-date as to be scientifically comparable with those of any nation, while in point of generosity of the provision of medical officers, elasticity and adaptability to varying conditions, the difference is, perhaps, in favour of Japan.

Thus while base hospitals, field hospitals, dressing stations of three types, bearer companies, and hospital ships, all find their place, each division of the army has a medical reserve, which is mobilised simultaneously with it, and served in the base or reserve hospitals. The medical department also has its own independent transport, and every infantry regiment, cavalry, artillery, engineer, and general transport battalion has a medical staff attached to it of a very complete kind.

The staff, for instance, for an infantry regiment, consists of two surgeon-captains, four surgeon-lieutenants, three chief attendants, twelve ordinary attendants, and forty-eight bearers drawn from the regiment.

The Russian military medical arrangements are also good upon paper, and Russian military surgeons have an advantage over the majority of their European colleagues, inasmuch as they habitually do the work of nearly all the civil hospitals.

It is not to be forgotten, however, that the Russians will be working at an immense distance from their real base as far as medical matters are concerned.

When all is said, the mortality and suffering to be anticipated is dreadful. The amount of illness, on the other hand, may possibly be less than under corresponding circumstances elsewhere, for both nations are habitual tea-drinkers, and rarely, in consequence, drink unbottled water.

It is believed at Manila, says the *Cablenews*, that a large detachment of the local signal corps men will be sent over to China.

Added to this is the fact that the fleet in Philippine waters have "knocked off" target practice and extraordinary activity is noticeable in the Cavite navy yard, where several ships are taking on enormous quantities of coal, ammunition and supplies. It is believed that Admirals Evans and Stirling have orders which may send them to sea within the next few days, bound for the scene of the disturbance.

It is reported that several Japanese residents of Manila, fired with patriotic devotion for the mother country, have secured passage on the Australian liner *Easter*, and will leave with all practicable haste for their homes, from whence they will proceed to join the military organisations now aligned against the Russian forces.

The rumour that the *Rohilla Maru* and *Rosetta Maru* were to be returned to the Manila run has been contradicted by a more recent rumour to the effect that the *Rosetta* will be made into a hospital ship and will accompany the Yokohama flotilla.

<b

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. UNITED SERVICES.

This two-days' match served to enhance the high name of Club cricket in Hongkong during the present season. The H.K.C.C. looks certain to go through its programme without a defeat now. The game that finished yesterday furnished a victory over the combined Services team by an innings and 47 runs. It was more than half an hour after the advertised time on Tuesday when the United Services (whose side included 6 naval and 5 military men) commenced batting. A disastrous start was made, two wickets being down for 30 runs, Campbell and Heath then made a stand which lasted almost to tiffin time; in fact, when Campbell was bowled by Mackenzie for 43 the interval was taken. Chichester, Davies, and Punnett all helped Heath to put on runs, and the Mahratta officer was in fine form. Eventually he scored 75 out of the 100 which he was in. A collapse occurred when he left, and had not Horley, the last man in, shown some pretty forcing cricket the 20 would not have been reached. As it was, 210 went up on the board before a catch by the Club captain disposed of Boyd. Horley carrying his bat for 19, H. Hancock had the best bowling figures—4 for 20—but he only bowled 5 overs. The Club innings was opened by Somerville Smith and R. Hancock, the latter of whom seemed nervous at the start, and was once or twice almost beaten by the bowlers. Smith stopped until the score was 42, when he was caught at the wicket by Blair. Then Turner joined Hancock, and the pair set out to make a new Club record. Neither forced the pace at the start, Hancock being the slower of the two, but the Services bowlers were met by a defiance which foiled all their efforts. The score mounted gradually and runs began to come faster, while bowling changes were constant. The close of the day found both men not out, Hancock with 82 and Turner with 83 to their credit. The board showed 193 for 1 wicket, only 17 behind the Services' innings. Yesterday play was resumed, and the batsmen soon got their eyes in again. At tiffin time they were still together, and it was not until 330 that a break was made, Hancock succumbing to Grieron. The partnership had yielded no less than 282 runs. Turner went on until 392, receiving support from H. Hancock and Dixon. When two short of his second century he was out to a catch. His 198 was a magnificent performance. It is his third three-figure score this year, and included 39 boundaries. The Club innings eventually finished for 437. The Services went in to bat again at 2.35 o'clock, but failed to avert a single-innings defeat, though the last man batted well. Scores and analysis:

UNITED SERVICES.

	First Innings.	Second Innings.
Lient. Campbell, R.N., b Mackenzie	49	c and b R. Hancock
Lient. Gibson, R.N., b Cooper	4	c and b Smith
Lient. Towne, R.M., c Smith, b Cooper	6	b Smith
Lient. Heath, 110th Mal., b Hancock	75	l.b.w., b Cooper
Major Chichester (capt.), c Smith, b H. Hancock	23	b Cooper
Capt. P.G. Davies, A.O.D., c H. Hancock, b Cooper	12	b Smith
Mr. Punnett, R.N., b Hancock	14	run out
Lt. Blair, R.N., b Dixon	0	b R. Hancock
Com. Grieron, R.N., b Hancock	0	c Ponsonby, b Dixon
Capt. Boyd, R.A., c Smith, b Hancock	5	not out
J. H. Horley, R.N., b out	19	amble, b Cooper
Extras	210	Extras
Total	392	Total
H.K.C.C.	130	
R. Hancock (capt.), b Gibson	130	
T. Somerville Smith, c Blair, b Campbell	16	
W. C. D. Turner, c Gibson, b Heath	18	
J. T. Dixon, l.b.w., b Heath	11	
A. G. Ward, c Heath, b Farquhar	13	
A. Mackenzie, l.b.w., b Farquhar	2	
R. Ponsonby, l.b.w., b Farquhar	4	
J. H. Gillham, c Chichester, b Heath	3	
C. R. Lambie, not out	4	
J. T. Lumbie, b Heath	0	
Extras	25	
Total	437	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	UNITED SERVICES.	Second Innings.
O. M. R. W.	O. M. R. W.	O. M. R. W.
Dixon	23 3 35 2	165 3 83 1
Cooper	18 4 27 2	10 2 34 3
R. Hancock	6 1 27 —	14 1 48 3
T. Somerville Smith	19 2 25 1	13 0 44 3
Mackenzie	5 2 20 4	2 2 8 1
H. Hancock	5	0
H.K.C.C.	10 2 28 4	10 2 34 3
Toulmin	14	61
Punnett	14	61
Campbell	14	60
Chichester	12.3 1	48
Heath	9 1	25
Farquhar	8	32
Blair	8	58
Grieron	6	39

POLICE SHOOTING MATCH.

On Chinese New Year's Day, Tuesday, a police shooting match—Inspectors and Crown Sergeants versus Lance-Sergeants and Constables—was held at Tai Hang Range. The competing teams were as follows:—Inspectors and Sergeants—Inspectors Baker, Hanson, Warnock, Gauld, Robertson and Gourlay, Sergeants Macdonald, Ritchie, Cameron, McHardy, Garrod and Grant; Lance-Sergeants and Constables—Sergeants Kent, Kerr, Brazil and Abley, P.C.'s Pitt, Daventry, Evans, Culiford, Clyde and Caygill. The conditions were not favourable for shooting. There was a strong sunshine and a shifty, uncertain wind varying from a foot to three feet. Distances were 200, 400 and 500 yards. The Inspectors and Crown Sergeants put on a total score of 692 against their opponents' 565, thus winning by a majority of 127. Inspector Robertson was top scorer on his side with 88, and P.C. Pitt on his side with 86. Refreshments were served on the range, the catering arrangements being ably carried out by P.C. Pitt.

THE GREAT FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

Details of the great fire which took place at Shanghai on the 11th inst., as reported in our telegraph columns on the 12th inst., are now to hand, from which it appears that it was a terrible conflagration. The fire broke out at a few minutes after 5 p.m. on the 11th inst., and in a very short time had assumed immense proportions, the whole of the top story of the huge Public building, bursting into one vast blaze. The fire broke out in the machinery department, but what was the cause of the outbreak was unknown, though it was believed to be the work of incendiaries, as there had been disputes and complaints against the Chinese staff. This, however, was the only foundation for the suspicion of incendiarism.

The fire-brigades was promptly on the spot, but from the first it was seen that all attempts to save the main building would be hopeless, as the fire made such rapid progress that it was nearly burnt out before anything could be done, and attention was turned to preventing a spread to the neighbouring offices. As the fire progressed the lifts gave way and came down with a roar, while cartridges began to fall from the burning floor above, exploding in the sun-warding debris below. Meanwhile employees were rushing about trying to secure and place in safety what books and other property they could, but the shower of burning debris from above drove them outside, while cartridges continued to explode in large numbers. The staircases were one mass of flame, which surrounded the whole building. One of the first difficulties to contend with was the bursting of the ram of the hydraulic lift. The whole pressure of a 6-inch pipe was thus wasted, as it only flooded the lower centre of the building, and the hose-reels attached to the street hydrants would not play above the first-floor windows, while the fire was raging, furiously and unchecked, above. One of the engines also unfortunately broke down after a time.

Detachments of blue-jackets were landed from the British and French ships and the Italian man-of-war, and gave welcome assistance in fighting the flames. The premises of Watson & Co. were deluged to keep the walls cool and prevent a spread, and were thus considerably damaged, but the building was saved. Kelly and Walsh's premises were threatened, but the wind changing, the danger there was averted.

Another danger menacing all was the burning of the electric light wires, the live wires hanging but a few feet above the heads of the firemen and spectators. The current was, however, cut off as soon as notice was given to the Company.

Messrs. Hall and Holtz's premises were completely consumed, as were the Russian Consulate quarters, in the same building. M. Klemesow, the Russian Consul-General, who was still having to escape in his sleeping-suit, all his effects being destroyed, but the books and papers in the office were saved. Messrs. Hung Chong were also completely burnt out.

The following is a fairly correct estimate of the total loss by the fire:—

Hall & Holtz 440,000 taels, Hung Chong, 50,000 taels; Russian Consulate-General contents, 5,000 taels; damages to A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Nabholz & Co., and Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., by fire and water, 15,000 taels—making a total of Thls. 535,000.

The Fulke block and Hung Chong's premises were owned by Messrs. David Sisson & Co. & Co. and the buildings were insured in the South British Fire Company. Messrs. Hall & Holtz were insured as to their stock with a number of companies.

HONGKONG BREWERY CO., LTD.

A meeting of the above company was held at 15, Queen's Road Central on the 15th inst., Mr. G. A. Meurer being in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the following report:—Gentlemen.—This meeting is called for the purpose of complying with the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong, one of which provides that a meeting of the company must be held within four months of the registration of the company. It is for this purpose, therefore, that you have been asked to attend here-to-day. As we have met together I will take this opportunity of informing you that in accordance with the memorandum of association of the Company, two agreements therin referred to, and made between Mr. E. A. Meurer of the one part, and Mr. W. C. Jaek, on behalf of the company, of the other part, have been ratified and carried into effect, and the necessary assignments made to the company. There has been a surrender of the title-deeds to the Crown, and a new Crown lease granted to the company in respect of the two sections purchased by them, which are now known as Inland Lot No. 1705. On the Western Portion of this Lot No. 1705, the Metropole Hotel stands, and the eastern portion is a vacant piece of land. On this vacant piece of land it is intended to build the Brewery. Doubtless, some of you have noticed that this piece of land is practically the bed of a watercourse. In the contract for the purchase from Sir C. P. Chater of this piece of land is a covenant by him to raise and level this section to a level with Section A, and to divert the watercourse, and build a nullah. As soon as this is done, the site will be ready for the Brewery buildings, or for any kind of building. The raising and levelling of the site to a level with Section A, has to be done at the expense of Sir C. P. Chater, and seeing that the price of the site (which the Company has paid for this site (which includes the raising and levelling) is only £30,000, the company must be congratulated on owning a very suitable building site at a very moderate cost. I said just now that the site is practically the bed of a watercourse, and I should have explained that an abundance of

pure, good water, suitable for beer-brewing purposes, flows through it. Samples of this water have been submitted to analysis, and have been pronounced to be suitable for the purpose of brewing good beer. Of this water, the company has an abundance for all its purposes, and beyond the expense of laying down pipes to convey it into our brewing vats and tanks, it will cost us nothing. At the side of the dam higher up than the level of our property is a dam or reservoir, from which the company is entitled to draw as much water (water of precisely the same suitable quality as that to which I have already referred), as will flow through a twin-pipe, so that we are absolutely safe from the loss of water, even if our brewery develops in time into a very large concern, and, I have said, the water will cost us nothing. On the piece of land adjoining that upon which we intend to build our Brewery, is the building known as the Metropole Hotel, and it was at first intended to convert that building into our Brewery. But upon going closely into the cost, it was found that we could erect a new building, a building designed expressly for beer-brewing, for a very little more than it would cost to convert the Metropole Hotel into premises suitable for our purpose. We purchased the Metropole Hotel site for £50,000, and after we had decided to build the Brewery on the adjoining site, we considered the advisability of applying for a licence to sell our beer in the Metropole Hotel. That however would have involved the immediate outlay of a large amount of money to put the premises in a proper state of repair, as well as the engagement of a suitable manager of the hotel—a by no means easy matter—and the annual payment of the cost of the licence, as well as the cost of keeping the premises in a state of good repair; it is doubtful whether we should have succeeded in obtaining a licence. Just as we were discussing this matter we received an application from Mr. James Christie, of the Bay View Hotel, for a lease of the Metropole Hotel, and after fully considering the matter, we decided to grant him a lease for 7 years, with the option of renewal for a further term of 7 years, on very satisfactory terms, and the lease has been completed. The terms are that the lessee at his expense at once puts the premises, inside and out, into a thorough state of repair to the satisfaction of the company, the cost of which is not to exceed £5000—these repairs are now being got on with, also that during his lease he keeps the interior of the premises in a proper state of repair, and that during the term of his lease he binds himself to sell only the company's draught malt liquors and a satisfactory arrangement has been done with him as to the sale of bottled malt liquors. The net rental of the premises will give the company a return of about 10 per cent. per annum on the price paid for this portion of the lot. This is by no means a bad return in itself. We, however, expect to sell a large quantity of beer—draught and bottled—to the lessee of the Metropole Hotel, upon the sale of which we expect to derive a fair profit, but before any profit can be realised from the sale of beer, we must get our Brewery built and at work. We have been in communication with an experienced master-brewer in Germany, with whom we have arranged satisfactory terms. He is ready to come out and attend to the building and fitting up of the Brewery as soon as we are ready for him to come out. A few months would be sufficient to get our Brewery up and at work turning out beer, and the brewer I have spoken of has the reputation of being an experienced brewer. I believe there is an ample market for all the beer we propose to brew at first, and as we intend brewing only first class beer and selling the same at reasonable prices it seems to me that, as soon as we are in a position to supply good wholesome beer, there will be an immediate local demand for the same. What we need now is money. We want the rest of our shares taken up before we can put up our Brewery and commence brewing. With the prospect of the very paying concern we have in hand, there ought to be no difficulty in getting the whole of the capital subscribed, and I cannot help thinking that if this matter is properly brought to the notice of the subscribing public we shall have no difficulty in getting in all the money we need. Our property up to the present has cost £80,000, of which sum we have paid £40,000 (£40,000 remaining on mortgage at 6 per cent. per annum). I have already explained to you that the rental of the Metropole Hotel is sufficient to pay 10 per cent. on the purchase price of that portion of our property and is therefore sufficient to pay 12 per cent. on the £80,000 we have on mortgage, or, in other words, to pay the 8 per cent. interest on our mortgage money and leave a margin to pay 4 per cent. on the £40,000 we have already paid out of our funds for the property. While this cannot be considered an altogether unsatisfactory arrangement, it is not a satisfactory one, because the object for which the company is formed is to brew beer, and not merely to act as landlords. I think there is no doubt whatever that as soon as our shares are taken up, we are thus placed in a position to carry out the object for which the company was formed, we shall be in a position to pay good dividends to our shareholders. There seems to be no doubt whatever that we shall pay good dividends, dividends sufficiently high to speedily put our stock at a premium, and to keep it at a premium; but until the public subscribe for the balance of our shares, and enable us to get on with our legitimate work—if I may so express myself! I am afraid, gentlemen, you will have to be content with the 4 per cent. return your capital is now earning for you. The matter remains with you and with the public, with you if you desire to reap the full benefit of carrying on the business of brewing beer by

increasing your subscriptions sufficiently to enable the work to be properly carried on; with the public on their taking up the unalotted shares of the company. As soon as this is done, you will be in a position to derive the full benefit arising from the brewing of beer—and in the opinion of those capable of forming a fair and proper estimate the benefit will be a real one—until then, as I have said, you will have to be content with a return of 4 per cent. of your money. It is the intention of the Police to take over the Bay View Hotel, and convert it into a Police Station at a very early date. Mr. Christie, the present proprietor, will therefore have to remove. It is his intention to apply to the Justices for permission to remove his business to the Metropole Hotel, and doubtless this will be granted. There will then be no licensed premises for intoxicating liquors between Praya East and the Metropole Hotel. I have already explained to you what has been done by your managers in the matter of the mortgage and lease, and I shall be glad if you will express your approval of what they have done.

It was proposed by Mr. E. C. Wilks and seconded by Mr. Lam Choi Pang that the Report as read be adopted. This was agreed to.

ANGLO-JAPANESE LOCOMOTIVE AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

In order to comply with the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong, the first general meeting of this company was held on the afternoon of the 15th inst. at the registered offices of the Company, 3rd and 4th Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, when Mr. Goo. K. Hall Bruton was voted as the chairman.

The notice convening the meeting was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN reported to the meeting that twelve acres of land, situated near Yokohama Kanagawa Ren, has been secured by purchase for 1,000 years, free from all charges except an imperial tax of 2½ per cent. of the assessed value, for the site of the Company's works in Japan. This land is already levelled, it has a hard solid bottom, and is quite ready for building upon. It has its own wharf, and it is adjoining the Yokohama-Tokyo line of the Imperial Railway, and it is within 400 yards of the railway station. A more suitable site for our works it would be difficult to imagine, having as it has, water and railway accommodation ample for all its needs, however large the works and business may ultimately develop into. All the plans of the works, including the working drawings, are completed, and they are here for the shareholders to see. We have received very low tenders from highly responsible contractors for the complete erection of the buildings, the same to be completed within four months of signing the contract. Over 50 per cent. of the capital of the company has been promised, and this will be paid after the Chinese New Year. As soon as the capital is paid in, the Company will proceed with the construction and equipment of the works, which will take about seven months to complete, and be ready to commence the manufacture of locomotives and other machinery. Within the last few days very favourable offers have been made to the manager, which, if accepted, will in themselves keep a large and important section of our works fully and constantly employed. The Company is very fortunate in having secured as its managing agents the well-known firm of Messrs. Samuel & Co. of London, Yokohama, Formosa, and elsewhere. Having regard to the influence and interests they have in Japan, Formosa, and the East generally, that firm is in an undoubted position to gauge what the prospects of the Company are, and as you know, they are backing their opinion by subscribing largely to the capital of the Company. The present war between Japan and Russia, whatever its ultimate result may be, cannot adversely affect the prospects of the Company, for there are at present in Japan more than 4,000 miles of railway opened to traffic and in full and very profitable operation. Anyone who has travelled in that country cannot fail to have been impressed by the enormous traffic, and with the fact that these 4,000 odd miles of railway are totally inadequate to the traffic requirements. Every train is overcrowded with passengers, and all the goods stations and depots are always piled up and almost bulging with merchandise waiting transit. The railway companies are busy doubling the existing lines, and the construction of new railways is being pushed on in almost every part of the Empire, and as soon as each section is completed it is opened for traffic. All the railways are very short of rolling stock, as the almost congested state of traffic which I have referred to; but they are remedying that as fast as they can. Locomotives and rolling stock will always be needed by these railways, and will be needed in increasing numbers as the traffic goes on developing; in fact the traffic development depends almost entirely on the increase of rolling stock. Locomotives and rolling stock wear out and require frequent repairs and renewals. Most of that work we expect to get. Now when we bear in mind the very great advantages which the Company will be able to offer in the very important matter of quicker and cheaper delivery of engines and rolling stock than if these were ordered from Europe or elsewhere (for from whatever foreign country they may be ordered, it takes from 14 months to 2 years, and frequently even longer than that, to obtain delivery, with its attendant inconveniences to the railways ordering them—the cost of inspecting and carrying on the business of brewing beer by

the Medical Faculty for Invalids and delicate people.

Even their cheapest quality is recommended

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By Order of Directors, Hongkong, 18th February, 1904. [536]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB will give Three Performances of THE COMIC OPERA "HIS EXCELLENCY," Written by W. S. GILBERT. Music composed by Dr. OSMOND CARE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, 19th, 20th Commencing each Evening at 9 P.M., precisely.

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NO HALF PRICE. Tickets can be obtained at the Booking Office of the Theatre, City Hall.

Booking Office will be opened daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Late Frame will run a quarter of an hour after the fall of the curtain. Hongkong, 6th February, 1904. [349]

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The Musical Comedy

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AND

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH. The Charming Musical Comedy

"THREE LITTLE MAIDS." FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH.

AND

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH. The Sparkling Musical Comedy

"THE FRENCH MAID." HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1904. [523]

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GOOD CLERK Wanted, European or other. Apply to—

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Hongkong, 10th February, 1904. [496]

FOR SALE.

THE NEW AMOY HOTEL.

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Amoy, 20th January, 1904. [321]

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Hongkong, 12th January, 1904. [205]

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Hongkong, 17th February, 1904. [1011 3486]

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1904, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1903.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1904. [386]

ONE FULL-SIZED ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE.

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On View from Thursday, the 18th February. Catalogues will be issued.

GEO. P. LAMMEET, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1904. [518]

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Hongkong, 29th January, 1904.

[5335]

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JAPAN AND COREA.

Japan's interest in Corea dates from the pre-historic days of the Empress Jinga. It is not until the 5th Century of the Christian Era that authentic Japanese history begins. The Empress Jinga reigned from 201-269 A.D., and it was in the beginning of her reign that, prompted by Divine visions, she undertook the conquest of Corea. Miraculous help was given to her, huge shoals of great fishes sided to carry her fleet from Japan, and a landing was successfully accomplished in the south. The invasion was almost bloodless. The Sovereign of Corea submitted without a struggle, surrendered his treasures, promised that his country should for ever remain tributary to Japan, and the conquest is still spoken of with pride by the Japanese as their first triumph beyond the sea. In the sixth Century, Buddhist missionaries entered Japan from Corea bringing with them the elements of Chinese civilisation, and Corean immigrants of every class, crossing the narrow sea in large numbers, laid the foundations of the systems that were destined to be the sole guiding influence of Japan in art, science, and literature for thirteen centuries. By them the nation, as a whole, was converted to Buddhism, which became one of the strongest forces in moulding the characters of the people, and in forming the political administrative system of the Government. In the Sixteenth Century a second invasion took place of a very different nature from the first, with all its fabulous incidents. Japan was then governed by the Regent Hideyoshi, a self-made soldier, whose success in war, genius, determination, and unbound ambition have procured for him among his countrymen the title of the Napoleon of Japan. Having firmly established his authority throughout his own country, he conceived the idea of the conquest, and of making himself the Emperor of all Asia, and as an initial step towards the realisation of this project he undertook the second conquest of Corea. Tribute had long ceased to be sent, and only the most insignificant commercial intercourse between the two nations was maintained through the territorial Barons of the Island of Tsushima. Hideyoshi's Army, which was not accompanied by himself, landed at Fusan in 1592; and during the succeeding six years not only was Corea reduced to abject subjection, notwithstanding some assistance that was sent from China, but the whole country was ruthlessly devastated from end to end with the merciless cruelty characteristic of the age, in Europe as well as in the East. To this day there stands within the grounds of the great Temple of Kwanon, the Goddess of Mercy, at Kiot, near to which Hideyoshi himself is buried, an artificial mound, over ninety feet in height, known as the "Tomb of the Earth." It is said to have been raised over the ears and noses of Coreans slain in battle, brought back by the Japanese soldiers as evidence of their prowess. The memory of the horrors which they suffered caused the Coreans to speak of the Japanese as "the accursed nation," and the term still occurs in the ordinary vernacular of the Corean peasant, just as the "curse of Cromwell" comes readily to the lips of his Irish counterpart. Hideyoshi died in 1598, and on his death the Japanese Army was withdrawn and the invasion ended. During the succeeding two hundred and fifty years, while Japan was under the rule of the Tokugawa Shoguns, Corea regularly sent tribute and submissive embassies; but she was left in the enjoyment of her hermit seclusion from all the world. Efforts were made towards the end of that period by the French and United States Governments to break in on her seclusion, but they failed in both cases, and as far as Japan was concerned she was left in peace.

In 1871, the wave of Western civilisation began to spread itself over Japan. The Corean Government, itself obstinately adherent to ancient conservative traditions, not only ceased to send the usual tribute, but substituted for it offensive letters, taunting Japan with her desecration of her ancient customs, and her adoption of those of the Western barbarians, and openly bidding defiance to her. The Japanese were deeply indignant—the nation clamoured for war, that the fame of Japan should once more, after the lapse of centuries, be carried beyond the seas. But Japan, slowly recovering from the throes of her own long revolutionary struggle, was in no state for war, even with such a weak Power as Corea, and though some of the most prominent leaders of the Revolution and members of the Government resigned their offices, the Peace party prevailed, and Corea was left alone. A few years later a Japanese gunboat, while cruising on the coasts, was fired at from a small Corean fort. The fort was destroyed by the gunboat, but the incident again brought the question of Corea to the front, and violent measures were once more called for by the nation. This time the Government yielded to the popular cry. An expedition was sent, but no fighting took place. Corea signed a treaty of peace and friendship, and two of her ports were opened to Japanese trade and residence. A small Japanese settlement had always been maintained at Fusam, but it was on conditions somewhat resembling those under which the old Dutch settlement was held at Nagasaki under the Tokugawas. The Japanese residents were practically prisoners in it, their intercourse with the natives fettered by drastic regulations—not so humiliating, however, as those imposed by the Japanese themselves on the subservient Dutch—and their opportunities of communication with their own country limited to an occasional trading junk from the Island of Tsushima. Other nations followed in Japan's footsteps, and by treaties concluded with England, the United States, France, Germany, and Russia, the long history of heritance ended.

But, though opened to the world, Corea, in domestic policy, adhered to the Chinese ideals of conservatism to which she had ever been faithful, and her hatred both of Japan and European civilisation was in no way abated. The Chinese Diplomatic Resident at the Court was *de facto* ruler of the country; nothing was done by the Government with his consent, and his influence was always exerted in opposition to progress. In 1882, the Japanese Legation, the only one that in the capital was attacked and burnt by a mob, and the Minister and his staff had to fight their way to the sea, where they were rescued by an English man-of-war that happened to be surveying the coast. Diplomatic efforts were made to create a modus vivendi between China and Japan, both Empires upholding the national

independence of Corea, but undertaking responsibilities for the maintenance of order and the protection of the lives and properties of foreigners within it. Such a system could not be lasting when the two parties were actuated by motives as widely apart as the Poles. Continued experience showed that the Corean Government was itself hopeless. Neither time nor intercourse with the world taught lessons of prudence or brought any improvement. The Ministers remained corrupt, tyrannical, cruel, and extortionate to their own people; indifferent to the interests of their country, and guided in all their acts by selfish considerations of personal family ambition; the people, naturally docile, gentle, and peaceful, were broken in spirit by centuries of oppression, and, always at the mercy of unscrupulous farmers of the revenue, were sunk in the deepest poverty, destitute of industrial capacity, and without any encouragement to develop it. No improvement in the Government, and, while the Government was unreformed, in the people, could be hoped for under the blighting influence of China, which almost seemed to take a mischievous pleasure in thwarting the efforts of Japan. It was not until the military strength of China was broken by the war of 1894 that this influence came to an end, and Japan's establishment as the great Asiatic Power of the Far East at last gave her a dominant position in Corea's relations with the outward world. With that position new and serious responsibilities had to be assumed.

While China was still believed in Europe to be a strong Military Power, capable of efficiently protecting both herself and her tributaries, and while Russia's overland communications with the East were still incomplete and her marine transport facilities limited, Corea was safe from Russian aggression. But when China fell before Japan's arms, and when, subsequently, the Japanese were driven out of Liaotung, and arbitrarily deprived by the three European Powers of what they had fairly won in war; when, still later, the Boxer disturbances were used by Russia as a pretext for the military occupation of the whole of Manchuria, and what is euphemistically called her sphere of influence became coterminous with the entire Northern frontier of Corea, it was seen that it was only a question of time for her to threaten the whole of the Corean Peninsula. The strategic importance of Corea was fully recognised. Its immense coast line, its excellent harbours—most of them open all the year round, and capable of easy defence—rendered it of great value to any strong Naval Power, sufficient to give to any such Power holding it reasonable hopes of the entire command of the Far Eastern seas. Where Russia made herself mistress of Liao-tung, the possession of Corea became necessary to her to secure uninterrupted communication between Vladivostok and Port Arthur, but its attainment would place at the very doors of Japan a powerful, aggressive, and voracious neighbour, whose presence would constitute a perpetual menace, not only to her position as a Great Power, but even to her very existence as an independent nation. From 1895 Japan has steadily increased her Navy, and she is now the strongest Naval factor in the Far East. She has, while doing so, consistently and openly declared that she considered the continued independence of Corea of vital importance, and that, failing that independence, she could assert it to its falling into other hands than her own. Russia has, at no stage, had one particle of excuse for mistaking this foremost plank in her foreign policy. Japan has had and has no wish to embark in new wars. She is anxious now for the means of extinguishing her wondrous commercial and industrial development—for more wondrous, if it were appreciated in Europe, than her military. But while anxious for peace, she has never intended to purchase it at any price, and she has always declared, in terms that admit of no possible misconception, that she is ready to fight for Corea while she has a ship on the sea or a man capable of handling a rifle. While proclaiming this national resolution to the world, she has at the same time earnestly endeavoured to secure to Corea by diplomacy immunity from Russian aggression, and a very few words will show the result of her efforts and with what flagrant unscrupulousness the unqualified engagements have been violated by Russia.

Two important Conventions on Corea have been interchanged between the two Governments, the first, in May, 1895, in which both pledged themselves to keep no troops in Corea beyond what were necessary for the protection of the Japanese and Russian settlers, with the addition, in the case of Japan, of a maximum force of two hundred Gendarmes to be stationed in small detachments at various points along the overland line of telegraph from Fusam to Seoul, the capital. The Convention was explicit as to the number of troops that might be stationed by either party, the maximum limit exclusive of the Japanese Gendarmerie for the protection of the telegraph, being four companies, each of two hundred men, and these were to be for the protection of the existing settlements at the capital and the two principal open ports remote from it. Corea has no settlements in Corea. Her commercial interests are absolutely nil. The whole number of her subjects legitimately resident there scarcely exceeds a score. Her rights under this Convention have, therefore, remained dead letter. Japan has extensive and prosperous settlements at every port. The Japanese resident's number over twenty-three thousand, engaged in industrial pursuits of every kind, and three-fourths of the whole foreign trade of Corea is in Japanese hands. She has, therefore, important vested interests to guard, and in guarding these with the troops she has provided for that purpose, she has, at the same time, protected the lives and properties of foreigners of every other nationality. A further Agreement was concluded between the two Empires in 1898, in the form of a Protocol signed by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Russian Representative at Tokyo. Its first Article provided that the Imperial Government of Japan and a mutually recognised the sovereignty and entire independence of Corea, and mutually engaged to abstain from any direct interference in the domestic affairs of the country, and a subsequent Article further provided that Russia should not in any way impede Japan's commercial development in Corea. Let us now see how these two Agreements have been observed by Russia.

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Hongkong, 12th December, 1903. [284]

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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Hongkong, 15th February, 1904. [513]

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T. F. HOUGH,
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Hongkong, 8th February, 1904. [450]

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T. F. HOUGH,
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Hongkong, 8th February, 1904. [451]

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Hongkong, 8th February, 1904. [452]

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LONDON & ANTWERP	KINTUCK	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-morrow.
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALE	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	W. B. Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	27th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MOTUNE	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	1st March.
LONDON & ANTWERP	GLENSTYKE	Brit. str.	T. Darke	McGREGOR BROS. & CO.	5th March.
LONDON & ANTWERP	YABRA	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	15th March.
LONDON & ANTWERP	PAK LING	Brit. str.		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	29th March.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALA	SETDIZZ	Franç. str.	Sellier	MELCHERS & CO.	23rd Inst. at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALA	SITONIA	Ger. str.	Dowers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	2nd Mar., at Noon.
HAVRE, HAMBURG & HAMBURG	KEMUN	Brit. str.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	HAMBURG	Brit. str.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	2nd March.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAMIA	Brit. str.	Miltzaff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	17th March.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ABESSINIA	Brit. str.	Lünning	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	22nd March.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SUVIA	Brit. str.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	5th April.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	YACIA	Brit. str.	Borch	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	19th April.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	GISERA	Aus. str.	Damianovitch	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	20th inst.
TRISTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MAGDALENE	Brit. str.		SANDER, WIELER & CO.	23rd Inst. P.M.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	TAITAN	Brit. str.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 1st March.	
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TEPAN	Brit. str.		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	24th inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	OF JAPAN	Brit. str.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	9th March.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN,	SHAWMUT	Brit. str.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-morrow.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA NAKA, &c.	AGAMEMNON	Brit. str.		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	24th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON	INDRAPIURA	Brit. str.	Hollingsworth	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	25th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	Holmes	PORTLAND & ASIATIC CO.	To-morrow, Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	3rd March.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SAMIA	Brit. str.	Lünning	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	23rd Inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO & YOKOHAMA	JAVA	Brit. str.	Sander	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ROON	Brit. str.	Wielers	Quick despatch.	21st Inst. A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SILENIA	Aus. str.	Chen	About 24th inst.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	PRONOMANDEL	Fren. str.	G. M. Monford	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	1st Inst. 10 A.M.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW & AMoy	PRINZ HEINRICH	Brit. str.	T. Brandt	To-morrow, 10 A.M.	To-morrow.
TAKAO (DIRECT)	OLDENBURG	Jap. str.	Lersbrüggen	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-morrow.
MANILA	BAYERN	Brit. str.	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	20th Inst. 10 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	SACHSEN	Brit. str.	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	27th Inst.
MANILA	ZIETEN	Brit. str.	T. W. Garlick	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 1st March.
MANILA	SEYDLITZ				



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STEAMERS.

TAMSUL, VIA SWATOW { "M. STRUVE" } SUNDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1904.

AND AMOY { T. BEARD } FEBRUARY, 10 A.M.

TAKAO (DIRECT) { "PROMETHEUS" } FRIDAY, 19th FEBRUARY.

LEESBIEGEN { LEESSBIEGEN } FEBRUARY, 10 A.M.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yus

